

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. SUBSTANCE AND SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

National Institute of Standards and Technology  
Standard Reference Materials Program  
100 Bureau Drive, Stop 2320  
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20899-2320

SRM Number: 3162a  
MSDS Number: 3162a  
SRM Name: Titanium Standard Solution

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**Description:** This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended for use as a primary calibration standard for the quantitative determination of titanium. One unit of SRM 3162a consists of 50 mL of a single element solution in a high density polyethylene bottle sealed in an aluminized bag. The solution is prepared gravimetrically to contain a known mass fraction of titanium. The solution contains nitric and hydrofluoric acid at a volume fraction of approximately 10 % and 2 %, respectively.

**Material Name:** Titanium Standard Solution

### Other Designations:

**Titanium:** Ti; elemental titanium.

**Titanium Tetrafluoride:** Tetrafluorotitanium; titanium (IV) fluoride.

**Hydrofluoric Acid:** Hydrogen fluoride; fluorhydric acid.

**Nitric Acid:** Aqua fortis; hydronitrate; azotic acid; engraver's acid.

## 2. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Registry	EC Number (EINECS)	Concentration (%)
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2	231-714-2	10
Hydrofluoric Acid	7664-39-3	231-634-8	2
Titanium	7440-32-6	231-142-3	1
Titanium Tetrafluoride	7783-63-3	232-017-6	N/A

**EC Classification, R/S Phrases:** Refer to Section 15, Regulatory Information.

## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**NFPA Ratings (Scale 0-4):** Health = 4      Fire = 0      Reactivity = 2

**Major Health Hazards:** Nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid may cause death by inhalation, ingestion, or absorption through the skin. Titanium tetrafluoride is corrosive, and titanium is an irritant.

**Physical Hazards:** None documented for this mixture.

## Potential Health Effects

<b>Inhalation:</b>	Either nitric acid or hydrofluoric acid, if inhaled, can damage the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, causing spasm, inflammation of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Teeth may be damaged. Titanium tetrafluoride is also corrosive and may cause inflammation and pulmonary edema. Inhalation of titanium dust (not present in this SRM) may irritate the respiratory tract.
<b>Skin Contact:</b>	Nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid can cause severe skin burns. Effects may be delayed. Hydrofluoric acid can also penetrate the skin and attack the underlying tissues and bone, causing profound hypocalcemia and death; chronic exposure may damage bones and joints. Titanium tetrafluoride is also corrosive and may cause skin irritation or burns. Elemental titanium is relatively nontoxic, but contact may cause irritation.
<b>Eye Contact:</b>	Nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid can cause severe eye irritation, corneal burns, permanent eye damage, or blindness. Contact with titanium tetrafluoride may also damage the eyes. Titanium dust (not present in this SRM) may cause eye irritation.
<b>Ingestion:</b>	Nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid can cause severe burns and damage to the GI tract. Elemental titanium is believed to be relatively nontoxic. Titanium tetrafluoride is corrosive; like other fluorides, it also can affect the skeleton, teeth, blood, central nervous system, kidneys, and other organs and tissues when ingested in large amounts.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Pre-existing conditions affecting the eyes, skin, respiratory tract, GI tract, skeleton, or other target organs or tissues.

### Listed as a Carcinogen/ Potential Carcinogen:

	Yes	No
In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens	_____	<u>  X  </u>
In the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	_____	<u>  X  </u>
By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	_____	<u>  X  </u>

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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**Inhalation:** Move the person to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, qualified personnel may start CPR or give oxygen if necessary. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected skin with water for at least 15 minutes, then wash thoroughly with soap and water. If burns are severe or if skin irritation persists, get medical aid and bring the container or label. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

**Eye Contact:** Remove contact lenses (if any). Do not allow victim to rub eyes or keep eyes closed. Flush eyes with large amounts of running water for at least 30 minutes, keeping eyelids open and raising lids to remove all chemical. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

**Ingestion:** Contact a poison control center immediately for instructions. Wash out mouth with water, but do not induce vomiting. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

**Note to Physician (Nitric Acid):** Wash affected skin with 5% solution of sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>2</sub>). Activated charcoal is of no value. Do not give bicarbonate to neutralize the material.

**Note to Physician (Hydrofluoric Acid):** Treat for chemical pneumonia. Monitor and correct for hypocalcemia, cardiac arrhythmias, hyperkalemia, and hypomagnesemia. Renal dialysis may be indicated. Test fluoride levels of exposed personnel.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Although nitric acid does not burn, it is a powerful oxidizing agent that can react with combustible materials to cause fires. Hydrofluoric acid may also ignite or explode on contact with combustible materials; it is a negligible fire hazard when exposed to heat or flames. Finely divided titanium (not present in this SRM) is flammable in air.

**Extinguishing Media:** Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire: water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam. Use a water spray to dilute nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid and to absorb liberated oxides of nitrogen. (These guidelines apply to the mixture; when the components are considered separately, different precautions may apply.)

**Fire Fighting:** Avoid inhalation of material or combustion byproducts. Wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

**Flash Point (°C):** N/A

**Autoignition (°C):** N/A for mixture

**Flammability Limits in Air:** N/A

**Lower Explosive Limit (LEL):** N/A

**Upper Explosive Limit (UEL):** N/A

**Flammability Class (OSHA):** N/A

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Occupational Release:** Notify safety personnel of spills. Surfaces contaminated with this material should be covered with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to neutralize the acid. Place the neutralized material into containers suitable for eventual disposal, reclamation, or destruction.

**Disposal:** Refer to Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Storage:** Store unopened containers of this material in a dry place at room temperature. Protect from physical damage, heat, and light, and isolate from incompatible materials. Use opened containers immediately or discard.

**Safe Handling Precautions:** Wear gloves and chemical safety goggles (Section 8). If contact with this material occurs, wash hands or change clothing as required. Engineering controls should maintain airborne concentrations below TLV (Section 8).

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Nitric Acid:

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2 mg/kg or 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA TLV-TWA: 2 mg/kg or 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

UK WEL: 5.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### Hydrofluoric Acid:

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 3 ppm or 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA TLV-TWA: 3 ppm or 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

UK WEL (8-hr TWA): 1.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### Titanium:

OSHA TLV-TWA: None established. Total nuisance dust, 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; respirable dust, 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

ACGIH TLV-TWA: None established. Total nuisance dust, 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; respirable dust, 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

UK WEL: None established. Total inhalable dust, 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; respirable dust, 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Titanium Tetrafluoride (limits for Fluorides):**ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>OSHA TLV-TWA: 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>UK WEL (8-hr TWA): 2.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Ventilation:** Use local or general exhaust to keep employee exposures below limits. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it can control contaminant emissions at the source, preventing dispersion into the general work area. Refer to the ACGIH document *Industrial Ventilation, a Manual of Recommended Practices*.

**Respirator:** If necessary, refer to the NIOSH document *Guide to the Selection and Use of Particulate Respirators Certified under 42 CFR 84* for selection and use of respirators certified by NIOSH.

**Eye Protection:** Use chemical safety goggles where dusting or splashing of solutions may occur. See OSHA standard (29 CFR 1910.133) or European Standard EN166. The employer should provide an emergency eye wash fountain and safety shower in the immediate work area.

**Personal Protection:** Wear appropriate gloves and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin.

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**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

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Nitric Acid	Hydrofluoric Acid	Titanium Tetrafluoride	Titanium
<b>Appearance and Odor:</b> Colorless to slightly yellow liquid, darkens to brown upon aging and exposure to light; irritating, pungent odor.	<b>Appearance and Odor:</b> Colorless, fuming liquid; strong, irritating, pungent odor.	<b>Appearance and Odor:</b> White powder, hygroscopic; no odor	<b>Appearance and Odor:</b> Silvery-white or dark gray solid; no odor
<b>Relative Molecular Weight:</b> 63.02	<b>Relative Molecular Weight:</b> 20.01	<b>Relative Molecular Weight:</b> 123.89	<b>Relative Molecular Weight:</b> 47.88
<b>Molecular Formula:</b> HNO <sub>3</sub>	<b>Molecular Formula:</b> HF	<b>Molecular Formula:</b> TiF <sub>4</sub>	<b>Molecular Formula:</b> Ti
<b>Specific Gravity:</b> 1.0543 (10%)	<b>Specific Gravity:</b> 1.1	<b>Specific Gravity:</b> 2.798	<b>Specific Gravity:</b> 4.5
<b>Solvent Solubility:</b> Decomposes in alcohol	<b>Solvent Solubility:</b> Soluble in alcohol, benzene, toluene, <i>m</i> -xylene, and tetralin.	<b>Solvent Solubility:</b> Soluble in sulfuric acid; insoluble in ethanol	<b>Solvent Solubility:</b> Soluble in dilute acids
<b>Water Solubility:</b> Soluble	<b>Water Solubility:</b> Soluble	<b>Water Solubility:</b> Soluble (decomposes)	<b>Water Solubility:</b> Insoluble
<b>Boiling Point (°C):</b> 86 (187°F)	<b>Boiling Point (°C):</b> 108 (226°F)	<b>Boiling Point (°C):</b> 284 (543°F), sublimes	<b>Boiling Point (°C):</b> 3287 (5949°F)
<b>Vapor Pressure (Pa):</b> 946 @20°C	<b>Vapor Pressure (Pa):</b> 3333 @20°C	<b>Vapor Pressure (Pa):</b> N/A	<b>Vapor Pressure (Pa):</b> Negligible
<b>Vapor Density (Air=1):</b> 2.17	<b>Vapor Density (Air=1):</b> 1.97	<b>Vapor Density (Air=1):</b> N/A	<b>Vapor Density (Air=1):</b> N/A
<b>pH:</b> 1.0 (0.1M solution)	<b>pH:</b> 1.0 (0.1M solution)	<b>pH:</b> N/A	<b>pH:</b> N/A

**NOTE:** The physical and chemical data provided are for the pure components. Physical and chemical data for this solution do not exist. The actual behavior of the solution may differ from the individual components.

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Stability:**      X   Stable                             Unstable

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

**Conditions to Avoid:** Incompatible materials, heat, direct sunlight, moisture, mechanical damage.

**Incompatible Materials:**

Nitric Acid: Incompatible with numerous materials including organic materials, plastics, rubber, chlorine, and metal ferrocyanide.

Hydrofluoric Acid: Incompatible with water (exothermic reaction and toxic fumes), metals (liberates hydrogen gas), silica (liberates silicon tetrafluoride). Other incompatibles: acetic anhydride, alkalis, ammonia, arsenic trioxide, calcium oxide, carbonates, concrete, cyanides, ethylenediamine, glass, leather, metal oxides, organic materials, phosphorus pentoxide, rubber, sodium hydroxide, sulfides, sulfuric acid, vinyl acetate.

Titanium Tetrafluoride: Incompatible with acids and water.

Titanium: Incompatible with bromine trifluoride, carbon dioxide, cupric oxide, fluorine, lead oxide, nickel and potassium perchlorate, nitric acid, nitrogen, oxygen, potassium chlorate, potassium nitrate, potassium permanganate, steam, trichloroethylene, and trichlorotrifluoroethane.

**Fire/Explosion Information:** See Section 5.

**Hazardous Decomposition:** Thermal decomposition of this mixture may release halogenated (fluorinated) compounds, nitrogen oxides, and titanium oxides.

**Hazardous Polymerization:**           Will Occur                        X   Will Not Occur

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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**Route of Entry:**      X   Inhalation                        X   Skin                        X   Ingestion

**Nitric Acid:**

Human, oral: LD<sub>Lo</sub> = 430 mg/kg

Rat, oral: LD<sub>50</sub> > 90 mg/kg

Rat, inhalation: LC<sub>50</sub> (4 hrs) = 130 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Hydrofluoric Acid:**

Human, oral: TD<sub>Lo</sub> = 143 mg/kg

Human, inhalation: TC<sub>Lo</sub> (5 min.) = 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

**Titanium Tetrafluoride:** No acute toxicity data found.

**Titanium:** No acute toxicity data found for elemental titanium. Inhaled titanium dust has caused slight lung lesions in laboratory animals.

**Target Organ(s):** Respiratory tract, skin, eyes, GI tract, teeth, skeleton.

**Mutagen/Teratogen:** Nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid have caused birth defects and mutations in animals under experimental conditions. Titanium and titanium tetrafluoride are not considered to be reproductive hazards.

**Health Effects:** See Section 3.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Nitric Acid, Ecotoxicity Data:

Green shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*): LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hrs) = 180,000 µg/L

Starfish (*Asterias rubens*): LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hrs) = 100,000 to 330,000 µg/L

Hooknose (*Agonus cataphractus*): LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hrs) = 100,000 to 330,000 µg/L

Cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*): LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hrs) = 330,000 to 1,000,000 µg/L

**Hydrofluoric Acid:** Acid soils can bind fluorides tightly. Plants may be damaged in soils with high calcium content, which can immobilize fluorides. Ecotoxicity data for HF:

Shrimp in aerated seawater: LC<sub>50</sub> (48 hrs) = 300 ppm

Freshwater fish: lethal dose (endpoint and time period not specified) = 60 ppm

**Titanium Tetrafluoride:** No ecotoxicity data found.

### Titanium (data for Titanium Dioxide):

Mummichog (fish, *Fundulus heteroclitus*): LC<sub>50</sub> (96 hrs) = 1,000,000 µg/L

Water flea (*Daphnia magna*): EC<sub>50</sub> (48 hrs) = 1,000,000 µg/L

**Environmental Summary:** One or more components of this mixture may be toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not release to the environment.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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**Waste Disposal:** One or more components of this mixture are a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements for acid waste, which vary according to location. Decontaminate containers before recycling. Processing, use, or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

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## 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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**U.S. DOT and IATA:** Nitric Acid Solution, Hazard Class 8, UN2031, Packing Group II

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### U.S. REGULATIONS

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 CFR 302.4):

Nitric Acid: RQ = 1000 lbs.

Hydrofluoric Acid: RQ = 1000 lbs.

Titanium Tetrafluoride: Not regulated

Titanium: Not regulated

SARA Title III Section 302: Nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid are regulated.

SARA Title III Section 304: Nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid are regulated.

SARA Title III Section 313: Nitric acid and hydrofluoric acid are regulated.

OSHA Process Safety (29 CFR 1910.119): Nitric acid (> 94.5%) and hydrofluoric acid are regulated.

SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21):

ACUTE: Yes

CHRONIC: Yes

FIRE: No

REACTIVE: Yes

SUDDEN RELEASE: No

## STATE REGULATIONS

California Proposition 65: None of the components are regulated.

## CANADIAN REGULATIONS

WHMIS Classification:

Nitric Acid: O (Oxidizing), C (Corrosive)  
Hydrofluoric Acid: T (Toxic), C (Corrosive)  
Titanium: D2B (toxic)  
Titanium Tetrafluoride: C (Corrosive)

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: All four components are regulated (TiF<sub>4</sub> as Fluoride Compounds n.o.s.)

CEPA Domestic Substances List (DSL): Nitric acid, hydrofluoric acid, and titanium are regulated.

## EUROPEAN REGULATIONS

EU/EC Classification:

Nitric Acid: O (Oxidizing), C (Corrosive)  
Hydrofluoric Acid: T+ (Very Toxic), C (Corrosive)  
Titanium: Xn (Harmful); not classified in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC.  
Titanium Tetrafluoride: T (Toxic), C (Corrosive); not classified in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC.

Risk Phrases (mixture):

R23/24/25 (toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin, and if swallowed)  
R35 (causes severe burns)  
R36/37/38 (irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin)

Safety Phrases (mixture):

S20/21 (when using, do not eat, drink or smoke)  
S26 (in case of eye contact, rinse immediately and seek medical advice)  
S28 (in case of skin contact, wash immediately)  
S45 (in case of accident or illness, see doctor; show label)  
S60 (dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste)

## NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

U.S. Inventory (TSCA): Nitric acid, hydrofluoric acid, and titanium are listed.

TSCA 12(b), Export Notification: None of the components are listed.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### Sources:

Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB): Titanium.

IUCLID Chemical Data Sheet: Hydrogen Fluoride. 19 February 2000.

IUCLID Chemical Data Sheet: Nitric Acid. 19 February 2000.

PAN Pesticide Database: Nitric Acid and Hydrofluoric Acid.

U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards*, September 2005 edition. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2005-151.

**Disclaimer:** Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided only for use as a guide in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully, using current references; however, NIST does not certify the data in the MSDS. The certified values for this material are given in the NIST Certificate of Analysis.